## MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR I	Eligible:	yes	
		no	

operty Name: Grove Farm	Inventory Number:	CE-28
Address: 2125 Grove Neck Road	Historic district:	yes X no
City: Earleville Zip Code: 21919	County: Cecil	
USGS Quadrangle(s): Spesutie		
Property Owner: Maryland Department of Natural Resources	Tax Account ID Number:	026828
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 9 Tax Map Number	ber: 60	
Project: Agenc	cy: Maryland Departmen	nt of Natural Resources
Agency Prepared By: Paula S. Reed & Associates		
Preparer's Name: Edie Wallace	Date Prepared: 1	1/1/2010
Documentation is presented in:  Maryland Inventory, "Grove Farm," Paul A. Bri Copley, "Agriculture, Then and Now," http://ww Ensminger, "The Pennsylvania Barn," Baltimore	ww.cchistory.org/agricule.h	
Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation:  X Eligibility recommended	Eligibii	lity not recommended
Criteria: X A B X C D Considerations: A	B _ C _ D	_E F G
Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource	ce to a NR district/property	<i>i</i> .
Name of the District/Property:		
Inventory Number: Eligible: ye	es Listed:	yes
Site visit by MHT Staf yes X no Name:		Date:
Description of Property and Justification: (Please attach map and photo)  Physical Description:  The Grove Farm building complex is located on the north side of Grove Neck Ro in Cecil County, Maryland. The building complex is sited near the center of the between the Sassafras River to the south and Pond Creek to the north. The land is slightly undulating with cultivated fields along the road and deciduous woodland is terraced and landscaped with pine, deciduous, and flowering trees, as well as a along the front façade of the house and boxwood line a brick path leading to the house	744-acre Grove Farm Wild immediately surrounding th to the north and south. The large grape arbor. Holly a	life Management Area he building complex is e main house yard lawn nd yew are planted
stretches around to the back of the main house and now covers the extensive barn and around the wagon shed, between the main house and quarters building and ba includes the main house, ice house, quarters/garage with attached equipment shed foundation, chicken house, hog barn, bank barn with attached equipment shed, co tenant house, and a smaller one-story tenant house located on the south side of Gr	n yard. A gravel drive leads ack south to the road. The d, wagon shed/corn crib, wa oncrete block building, woo	s north from the road to building complex ater tower, stone
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW		
Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended		
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Main House: The main house is a two-story, four bay brick gable-end dwelling built in three sections, on a brick foundation. The house faces south toward the road and the Sassafras River (not currently within view). The western two bays of the main house, including the front entrance and a window, are the original all-brick construction, built ca. 1810, in Flemish bond on the front (south) elevation and in a 5 to 1 ratio common bond on the west gable end. The mortar between the bricks is struck with an incised trowel line. The cornice treatment on both the front (south) and rear (north) elevations is a stepped brick corbel. The eastern two bays of the house, both window bays, appear to be an early 20th century frame addition with brick veneer laid in Flemish bond on the front to match the original and an all-stretcher bond on the east gable end. The cornice treatment is also matched to the original. The brick veneer of the east extension was so skillfully pieced into the original brick construction that only the difference in the adherence of the white paint to the newer, harder bricks identifies the later addition on both the front and rear elevations. Other evidence of the house enlargement includes the original east gable wall with windows in the attic and original brick foundation in the basement.

There is a corbelled brick interior chimney on each gable end of the house. Windows overall are 6 over 6 sash with all frames covered by aluminum sheathing. It appears that original decorative brick treatments above the original windows and door may have been replaced with plain coursed bricks. Windows in the east extension are all topped with metal (iron or steel) lintels (note: this may indicate a ca. 1875 construction date for the east extension when the property was owned by the Harlan and Hollingsworth families with ties to the Harlan & Hollingsworth shipbuilding company, who would have had ready access to such metal accessories), and these window frames are all more deeply recessed from the brick façade than the windows on the original west end. The front entrance is covered with a pedimented portico. The portico has an arched ceiling with a heavy frieze base and is supported with paired, fluted Doric columns and single squared pilasters. The portico floor and steps are brick. There is a small 1 1/2 story frame addition on the east gable end of the house and a long, frame, 1 1/2 story ell addition on the rear. The small 1 1/2 story frame addition on the east gable end sits on a concrete foundation and is covered with vinyl siding.

The roof of the house and additions is covered with asphalt shingles.

The rear addition to the main house appears to be timber frame, built ca. 1855, possibly prior to the expansion of the main (front) block of the house. This rear service wing is 1 1/2 stories high and extends north approximately 40 feet. It is covered with vinyl siding. There is an interior brick chimney on the north gable end and a massive, tall brick chimney extending from the middle of the addition. An added atrium extends from the west elevation and an enclosed shed-roofed porch runs nearly the whole length of the east elevation.

Main House Interior: The original ca. 1810 plan of the main house consisted of a single pile, passageway and parlor on the first floor, with a brick-floored kitchen located in the cellar, a second story chamber, and a finished attic. The east extension of the house added a room to the first, second, and attic floors, making the house a center passage plan. The front (south) door with six low-relief panels opens into a stair and entrance hall (passage). A decorative, geometric leaded glass transom above the front door lights the hall. The door and each of its six panels are surrounded with ogee molded trim. Another door is located at the north end of the stair hall. This was originally an exterior door but now accesses the rear addition (three steps down). The main stairs rise north along the east wall of the hall leading to a landing, then turning south to rise to the second floor. The landing also provides access into the east extension by three steps up and into the rear (north) addition by three steps down. The main stair treads are shallow with two square balusters per step. The hand rail is rounded and the newel is a square post topped with a flattened round finial. A door in the west wall of the hallway opens into the original parlor. There is one window in the south wall, two windows in the west wall, and a door providing access to the atrium through the north wall (this was probably originally a window opening). The window openings are splayed to provide additional light. Window and door trim may date from a later period of renovation, consisting of heavy but shallow molding on the architraves and skirt under the window sills. A fireplace located in the

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vest wall retains an original mantelpiece with reeded pilasters, a broad frieze and central reeded tablet. Courses of cavetto and bolection moldings support a narrow mantel shelf. A door through the original brick east wall of the stair hall opens into the east room at the base of the stairs. This room was converted to a library ca. 1940 with heavy Colonial Revival knotty pine paneling and shelving. There are two windows in the south wall and a fireplace in the east wall. A door in the east wall leads into the ca. 1940 1 ½ story east addition. A door in the north wall opens into the rear (north) addition with three steps down.

The ca. 1855 rear (north) addition appears to have been constructed prior to the east extension of the brick house. The large room accessed through the stair hall's north (rear) door was enlarged eastward expanding into and enclosing a portion of the porch along the east elevation of the rear addition. A fireplace with an elaborate Italianate marble mantelpiece is located off-center toward the west in the current north wall, with a door leading into the kitchen area on the left (west) side and a door leading into the laundry room (enclosed porch) on the right (east) side. The room has chair rail and architrave trim with a back band. The west wall of the dining room has two 6 over 6 sash windows and an exterior door leading into the atrium. The east wall has two 8 over 8 sash windows and an exterior door. A door through the north wall, west of the fireplace, leads to the kitchen, passing through a "wet bar" area, a small passage created primarily by the depth of the massive chimney located between the dining room and kitchen. The kitchen appliances and cabinetry date from ca. 1970. There is an old wood or coal cook stove on the south wall connected to the massive chimney. A door in the southeast corner leads into the enclosed porch laundry room. There are two 6 over 6 sash windows and an exterior door in the west wall. There is one window and an exterior door in the east wall leading into the enclosed porch. A door in the north wall opens into the northern-most room of the rear addition which appears to have been a summer kitchen/wash room. A large projecting fireplace with an attached base for the large iron kettle or boiling pot is located on the north wall, along with a window. There is an exterior door and window in the east wall and a window in the west wall. In the northwest corner is an enclosed winder stair with closet beneath, which ascends to the upper story service quarters. Doors for the stair and closet are board and batten and the stair enclosure tongue and groove vertical paneling. Trim is plain and without a molded back band. The upper level consists of three rooms accessed along a narrow hall lit by knee windows. Floor boards are wide, tongue and groove and applied with cut nails.

Ice House: This is a round building constructed of stone with brick at the upper courses, about 4 feet above ground level with a conical roof. It extends in stone approximately 15 feet into the ground. The courses of brick sit on top of the stone base structure and include a decorative dentiled cornice. The wood framed conical roof is covered with gray slate shingles. A projecting gabled doorway built of brick with a slate shingle roof opens to the interior. Inside is a wood floor with a large opening through which the ice could be raised or lowered into the underground storage area. A ladder provides access to the underground space.

Quarter/garage: This two-story, four bay building has a hewn timber frame first story with a lighter frame second story addition. The foundation is stone. The first floor appears to have originally had three apartments, the two end rooms have since been converted to garage bays with the floor boards removed. The center room is still intact with the whitewashed framing exposed on the interior. This room also includes the enclosed stair (outside access) to the second story. The second story is divided into two apartments that appear to date to the first half of the 20th century (possibly ca. 1940). Windows are all 6 over 6 sash. The whole is covered with vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof. There is one interior brick chimney.

Attached equipment shed: A hewn timber frame pole shed, approximately 50 feet long, is attached to the north end of the Quarter/garage. The shed is open along the entire west side. The gabled roof is supported on primarily round log rafters with hewn beams and posts. The back (east) wall is vertical boards. The roof is corrugated metal sheets. The shed is attached on the north end to the Wagon Shed/Corn Crib.

Wagon Shed/Corn Crib: This two story building is hewn timber framed with a center wagon bay accessed by large paired board and batten doors. Open slatted corn crib enclosures extend along the south and north sides of the building, with built-in wooden

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grain chutes along the interior side of the north corn crib. The second story, which covers both corn cribs and the wagon shed, appears to have been used for grain storage. The building sits on a stone foundation. There is a banked earthen access ramp to the doors on both the east and west end with concrete retaining walls. The corrugated metal roof covers earlier wood shingles. There is a large shed addition on the southeast side of the building.

Bank Barn: The large hewn timber frame barn with its wide, posted forebay is described in Robert Ensminger's Pennsylvania Barn morphology as an "Extended Supported-Forebay Barn" (1800-1920) commonly found in southeastern Pennsylvania counties and in particular in Chester County just north of Cecil County: "In early examples of extended barns, forebay depths of up to 15 feet, combined with a long, unbroken front roof slope...The forebay beams of extended supported-forebay barns rest on top of the front stable wall at one end and on a heavy forebay cross beam at the other end. The position of a cross beam below the forebay beams is a key diagnostic difference between these and Sweitzer barns. The forebay cross beam is necessarily supported by a row of posts or columns." (Ensminger, p. 87) One example barn given by Ensminger, dated 1810 and located in Lehigh County, PA, exhibits the enclosed forebay ends created by the extension of the stone foundation walls, which support the forebay cross beam along with the posts, (Ensminger, p. 127) The Grove Farm Bank Barn has the long, unbroken front roof slope and wide extended forebay supported by a cross beam, enclosed stone ends, and heavy wooden posts on stone piers. The forebay faces south, shading the stabling area within the lower level of the barn. Stables for horses are located in both the east and west ends with the larger middle section taken up with cattle stabling. The barn has a raised stone foundation, built into the low rise of the hill. Access to the upper, framed level of the barn is through the north elevation using a concrete ramp on an earthen abutment with stone and concrete retaining walls. The abutment does not reach the barn wall, leaving an open area under the ramp. The barn interior is divided into thirds with the middle threshing floor and hay mows on either side. The framing bents are formed with queen posts. The south, west, and north walls of the barn are covered with vertical board and batten siding, in very poor condition on the north side. The east wall is covered with metal siding. The roof is covered with metal sheets.

Attached Equipment Shed: A hewn timber frame pole shed is attached to the barn on the east wall. It is constructed identically to the other equipment shed (attached to the Quarter and Wagon Shed) except that there is an enclosed section on the west end adjoining the barn that may have housed small animals.

Concrete Block Building: This one-story building constructed of concrete block sits perpendicular to the Bank Barn just south of the southwest corner of the barn. It is a gable-end building with the north end extended with a frame open storage area (open on the east side). The block building has two stable-type split doors and three windows on the east elevation and one split door on the south elevation and may have served as additional stabling (no interior access). The whole building is covered with a metal roof. Immediately to the east of this building in the barn yard area, is a large concrete trough.

Chicken House: Just southwest of the Block Building is a frame chicken house on concrete block foundation. The shed-roofed building faces south with a bank of 6 over 6 sash windows. The walls are covered with vertical boards; the roof is covered with metal sheets.

Hog Barn: Northwest of the Chicken House is a Hog Barn of similar construction - frame on concrete block foundation facing south with a bank of fixed 9-light windows. The walls are vertical boards and the roof is wood shingle. Inside are horizontal slatted pens.

Stone Foundation: A stone foundation is located south of the Chicken House and Hog Barn. It consists of large granite blocks with some mortar still intact. The foundation is oriented with the ends north and south, approximately 35 feet in length and 15 feet wide.

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Pump House: Located immediately south of the Stone Foundation, it is a small frame building on concrete foundation. The walls and roof are covered with asbestos shingles. The interior walls are covered with tongue-in-groove wood panels. The pump apparatus remains intact. Just southeast of the pump house is the concrete foundation for the windmill (shown in the 1978 photos MIHP #CE-28). Some of the apparatus remains in place.

Water Tower: Just south of the windmill remnant stands the wood stave water reservoir on a metal frame tower.

Wooden Shed: Standing northeast of the Wagon Shed/Corn Crib is a small wooden shed of unknown use. The frame construction is gable-front with a center door. It is covered with vertical board and batten siding. The wood shingle roof is covered with a deteriorating metal roof. This building is in very poor condition.

Two-Story Tenant House: On the east edge of the Grove Farm building complex standing northeast of the Wagon Shed, is a two-story, three bay frame tenant house, reportedly built in 1943. The house has 6 over 6 sash windows, vinyl siding and asphalt shingle roof. There is an enclosed front porch and several one story shed additions.

One-Story Tenant House: Located on the south side of Grove Neck Road, south east of the main building complex, is a one-story, four bay, ca. 1940 FHA-type frame house with vinyl siding. Windows are 6 over 6 sash and the front (north) door is covered with an enclosed portico. There is a brick central chimney and a concrete block exterior chimney on the east gable end. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

## Statement of Significance:

The Grove Farm building complex is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A as an intact collection of domestic and agricultural buildings that exemplify the development of agriculture on the Eastern Shore of Maryland from the early 19th century through the middle of the 20th century. The collection of buildings retains a high degree of integrity of workmanship, materials, association and setting, representing a variety of construction techniques and agricultural uses. The complex also meets Criterion C as a formidable collection of buildings representing design, workmanship, materials, types and styles over a range of nearly two centuries. The period of significance runs from ca.1810 with the initial construction of the house and barn through ca.1945 when the tenant houses were constructed.

## Historic Context:

Cecil County, located on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, was carved from Baltimore County in 1674 at the request of map-maker and land-owner Augustine Herman. Bohemia Manor, Herman's plantation located on the Bohemia River, was already actively producing large crops of tobacco using slave labor. Tobacco formed the primary cash crop of Maryland into the 18th century.

"After 1720 agriculture in the county [Cecil] was divided into two different types of farms. In the tidewater area holdings still ran to large plantations usually run by tenants or managers. These required many workers and had large slave populations in the early times. These early plantations became nearly self-sufficient. They grew most of their food and also had a few cattle and other livestock to supply their needs. Some had small mills to grind the grain they used. The proximity to navigable water allowed the import of necessities and luxuries, and the easy export of grain and other crops." ("Agriculture, Then and Now," Anne Copley]

By the middle of the 18th century tobacco began to lose its hold on Cecil County farm production in both the Piedmont farms (north county) and the larger Tidewater plantations (middle and south county). Tighter restrictions on tobacco quality, including required inspections, and British government insistence on importing American tobacco through England to Europe, was reducing

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profitability. The developing European market for grains, in particular wheat, encouraged farmers to shift to the less labor-intensive production. Cecil County was conveniently located near Philadelphia for shipping, as well as the developing Maryland port called Baltimore.

The diversified farming that came with grain production continued through the 19th and 20th centuries, and continues even today (2010). While many Cecil County farmers shifted to dairy or vegetable production as their primary cash crops through the 20th century, the wide, flat fields of Maryland's Eastern Shore continue to produce a variety of grains.

## Resource History:

Among the most well-known of the Maryland Eastern Shore families, the Tilghman family arrived in today's Queen Anne's County, south of the Sassafras River, about 1660. There Dr. Richard Tilghman established his home known as "The Hermitage." About 1738, his grandson, Richard Tilghman, married into the prominent Cecil County family of Peregrine Frisby. Peregrine Frisby patented a large tract of over 1,300 on the north side of the Sassafras River in 1745 called "Frisby's Delight." In 1774, following the death of Peregrine Frisby, his widow sold the large river-front plantation to Michael Earle, another grandson of Dr. Richard Tilghman.

Adjoining "Frisby's Delight" on the north was the 1,000-acre tract known as "The Grove" patented to Phillip Calvert in 1658. Sometime before his death in 1809, the Honorable James Tilghman, son of Richard and Susanna (Frisby) Tilghman and Chief Judge of the second Judicial District Court, purchased part of "Frisby's Delight" and part of "The Grove." These two parcels, 385 acres and approximately 500 acres (981 acres according to an 1810 deed), became the inheritance of James Tilghman's sons Frisby Tilghman and Charles C. Tilghman (Cecil Co., liber JS 7, folio 55). Frisby Tilghman, who had established himself on a plantation in Washington County known as "Rockland," sold his half interest in his Cecil County inheritance to his cousin and brother-in-law Richard Tilghman Earle (CC, liber JS 7, folio 55 and 60).

Richard Tilghman Earle married Mary Tilghman, daughter of James Tilghman, in 1801. After the death of his father-in-law in 1809, Richard T. Earle was appointed Chief Judge of the second Judicial District Court, which included Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne, and Talbot Counties, and the Court of Appeals (CC, liber JS 5, folio 135). He served until 1834. Mary Tilghman Earle apparently inherited the Tilghman estate called "Winton" on the Chester River in Queen Anne's County. After purchasing Frisby Tilghman's half of the Cecil County farm (parts of Frisby's Delight and The Grove) for 5 shillings in 1810, Earle aquired the other half interest in the farm from Charles C. Tilghman for \$11,200 in 1815 (CC, liber JS 10, folio 501). At such a high value, it appears the farm was already improved.

Whether Earle's nearly 1,000-acre Sassafras River farm ("The Grove") was tenanted, as many of the large Tidewater farms belonging to wealthy landowners were, or occupied in summer by the Earle's as a country home is unknown. As late as 1820 they were listed in the U.S. Population Census as living in Queen Anne's County. In 1843, the Honorable Richard Tilghman Earle died, leaving 500 acres of his Cecil County estate, including the land on which The Grove house and farm buildings are located, to his daughter Sarah G. Earle. The remaining 385-acre tract adjoining the Sassafras River was devised to another daughter, Henrietta Maria (Earle) Stewart. Sarah Earle's 500 acres were sold in 1857 by George Earle as trustee to Anthony Reybold of New Castle, Delaware for \$8,520 (CC, liber HHM 9, folio 173). In 1864, Reybold purchased the 385 acres from Henrietta M. Stewart for \$11,000 (CC, liber WHR 7, folio 277).

The 1858 Martinet map of Cecil County showed "Ant Reybold of Del." as the owner of the farm on the road through "Grove Neck." Reybold sold the two tracts totaling 922 acres in 1874 to a group of people including Samuel Harlan, Jr., John Taylor Cause, Anna R. Hollingsworth, Susan H. Siter, and Ida H. Townsend (later Hollingsworth) (CC, liber DS 10, folio 465). Although

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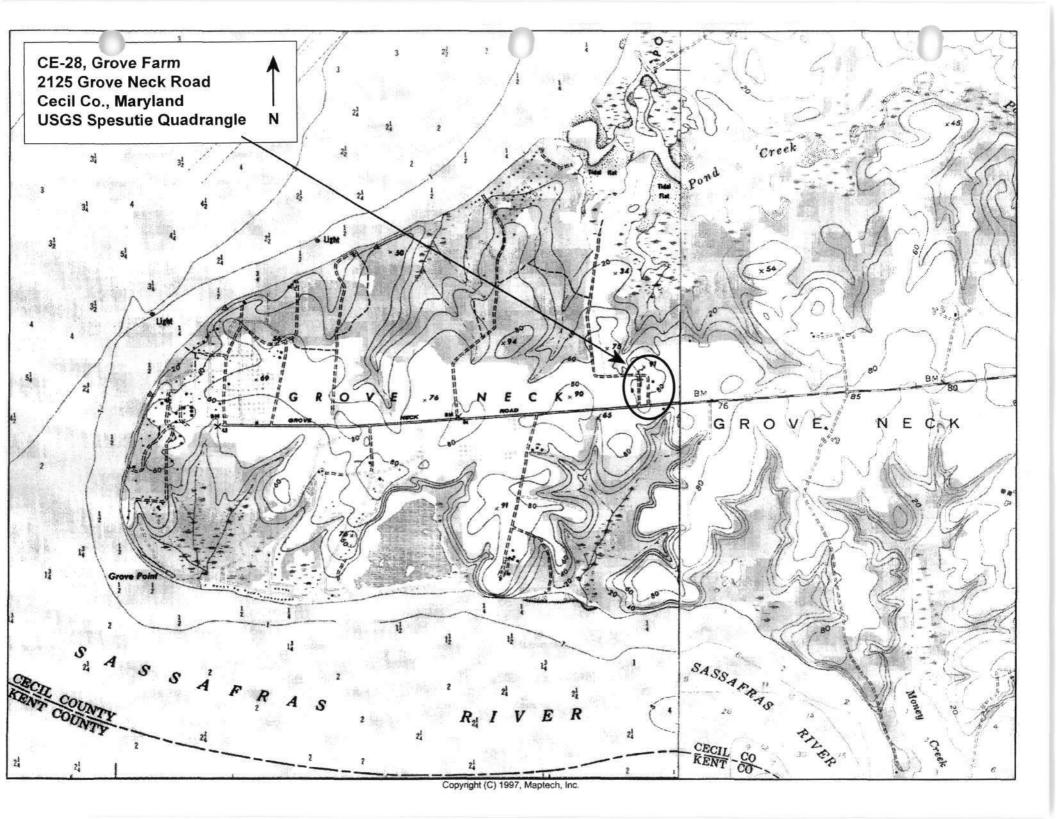
Hollingsworth is a prominent name in Cecil County, it appears this group had ties to Delaware. Samuel Harlan, Jr. was the son of Samuel Harlan, partner of the Delaware shipbuilding firm called Harlan & Hollingsworth Company. The 1877 Atlas map of Cecil County (Cecilton District) showed the property under the ownership of "Harlan & Hollingsworth," but occupied by "W.P. Rowan." Rowan was listed as a farmer on the "List of Patrons," so it appears the large farm continued as a tenant farm, as it apparently had been throughout its existence as "The Grove."

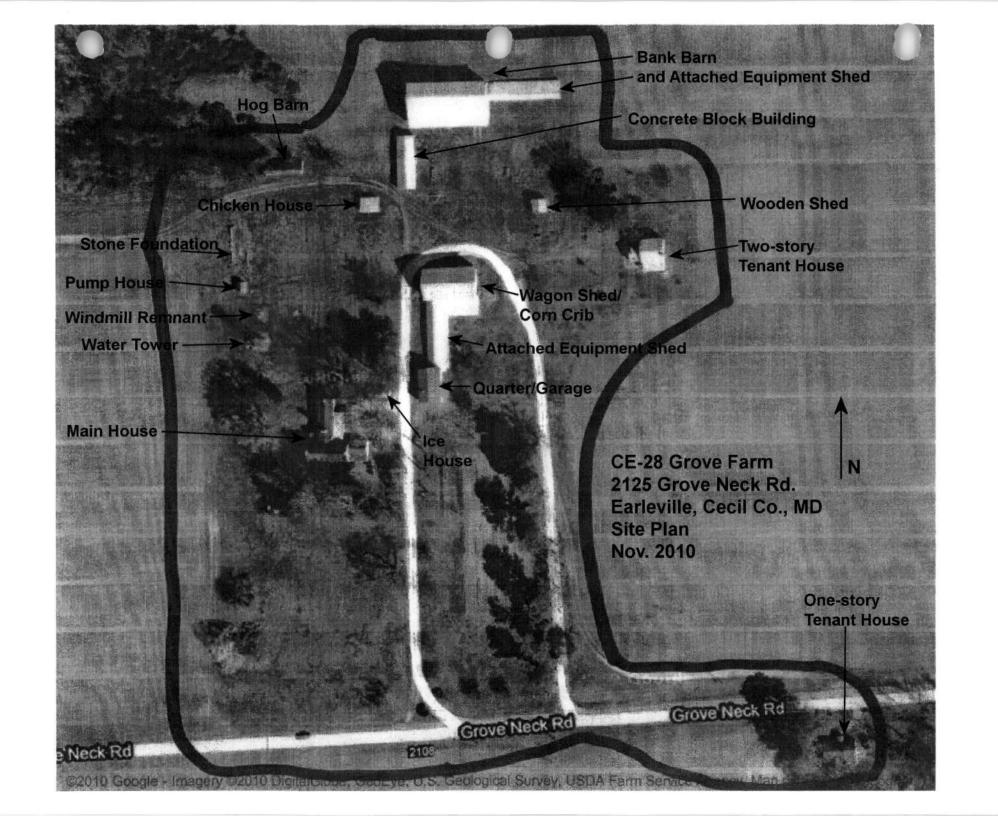
In 1900, after an 1899 sale to Andrew Woodall, the two tracts were called "Peach Bud" farm (CC, liber JGW 4, folio 369 and liber JGW 8, folio 124). In the 1906 division of the Woodall estate, the two tracts listed as "Division D" given to Andrew W. Woodall were described as "Rick [Rich] Neck" or "Peach Bud Farm" (CC, liber MD 8, folio 180). Part of the tract called "Rich Neck," formerly part of "Frisby's Delight," was sold to Margaret England by Andrew W. Woodall. In 1936, after Woodall's decease, his four daughters sold the remaining 715-acre farm to Dr. Arthur M. Wright of New York City (CC, liber WEB 2, folio 527). Dr. Wright was married to the daughter of New York Lt. Gov. John B. Stanchfield (also Mark Twain's lawyer).

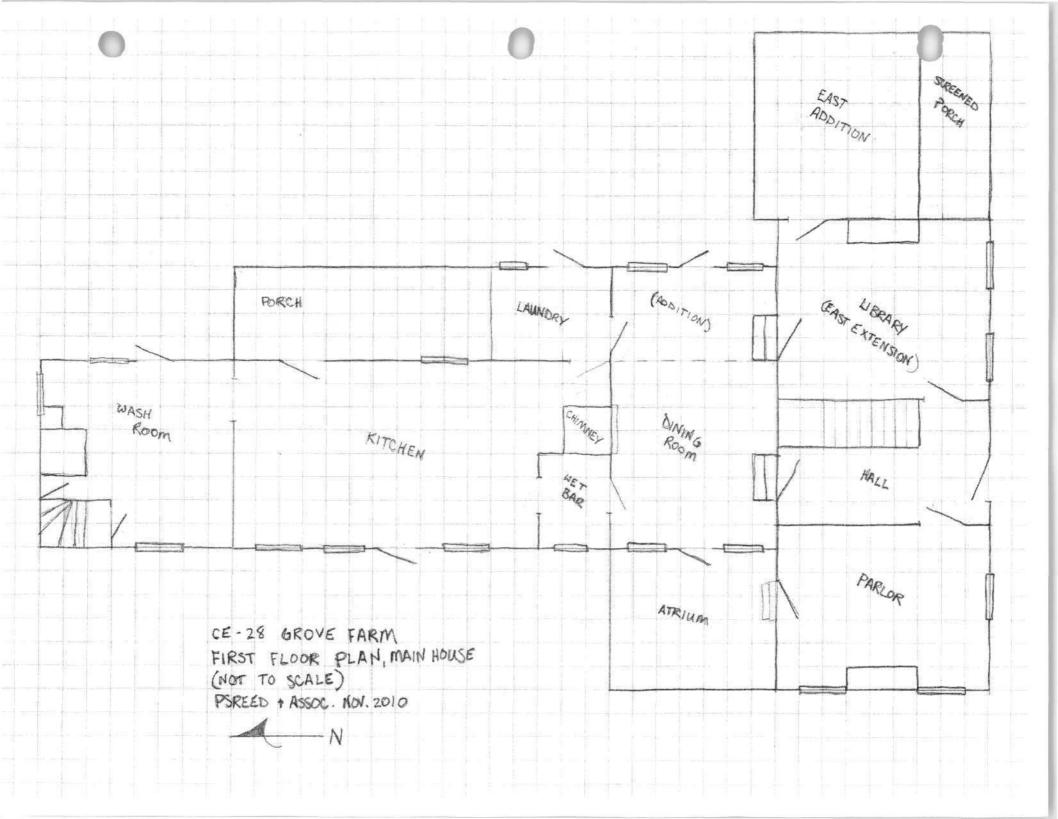
It was likely the Wright family that began calling the acreage "Grove Farm." The farm was used by the Wrights as a retreat. In 1945, Dr. Wright hired Joe Whitlock to work on the farm, just five years after "the last slave born on the property - known today only as Brad - had died" ("62 years on the farm, and staying put Land sale to state will let longtime farmhand remain," Scott Calvert, http://articles.baltimoresun.com/2008-01-30/news/0801300076\_1\_whitlock-woods-grove-farm/3). Whitlock recalled harvesting grains, packing peaches, and butchering hogs during his long tenure as a farmhand there. Whitlock currently (2010) occupies the one-story tenant house with a life estate.

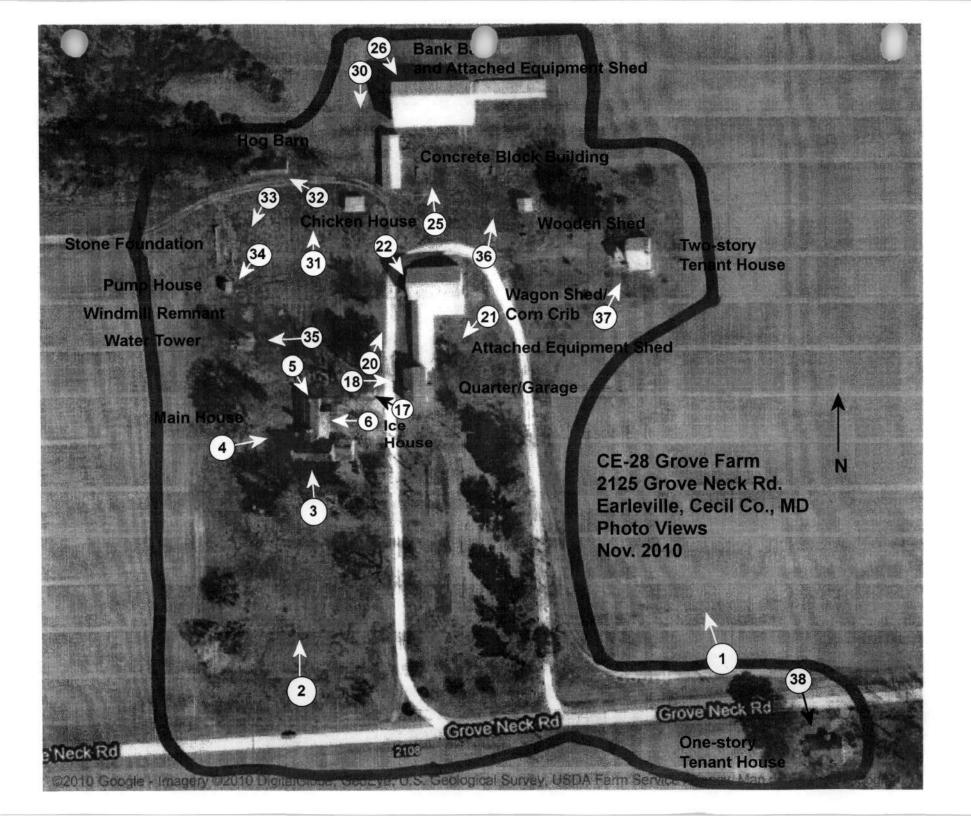
The Wright family agreed to sell the then 744-acre Grove Farm to the State of Maryland in 2008 for use as a wildlife management area.

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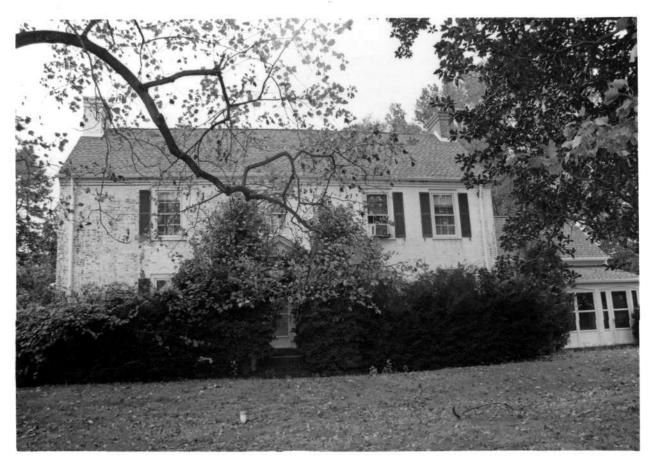




CE-28 Grove Form 2125 Grove Neck Rd. Cecil Co., MO PSREED Oct 2010 MOSHPO Building complex, view Nos from Grove Neck Rd 1/38



CE-28 Grove Farm 2125 Grove Neck Rd. Cecil Co, MD PSReed net 2010 MDSAPO Building complex, view N from main house front lawn 2/38



CE-28 Grove Farm 2125 Grove Neck Rd. Cecil Co, MD PSReed Oct 2010 MOSHPO Main house, S elevation view N 3/38



CE-28 Grove Farm 2125 Grove Neck Rd. Cecil Co., MD PSReed Oct 2010 MDSHPO Main house, W elevation, view East 4/38



CE - 28 Grove Farm 2125 Grove Neck Rd Cecil Co, MD PS Reed Oct 2010 MD SHPO Main house, N elevation, view SE 5/38



CF-28 Grove Form 2125 Grove Necle Rd Cecil Co. MD PSReed Oct 2010 MDSH PO Main House, E elevation, view West 6/38



CE-28 Grove Farm 2125 Grove Neck Rd. Cecil Co., MD PS Reed Oct 2010 MOSHPO Main house interior, center passage S wall, main entrance view SE from stours



(E-28 Grove Farm 2125 Grove Neck Rd. Cecil Co., MD PSReed Oct 2010 MOSHPO Main house interior, center passage main stair, view NE



CE-28 Grove Farm 2125 Grove Neck Rd. Cecil Co., MD PSReed Oct 2010 MD SHPO Main house interior, west parlor, west wall mantle detail view NW

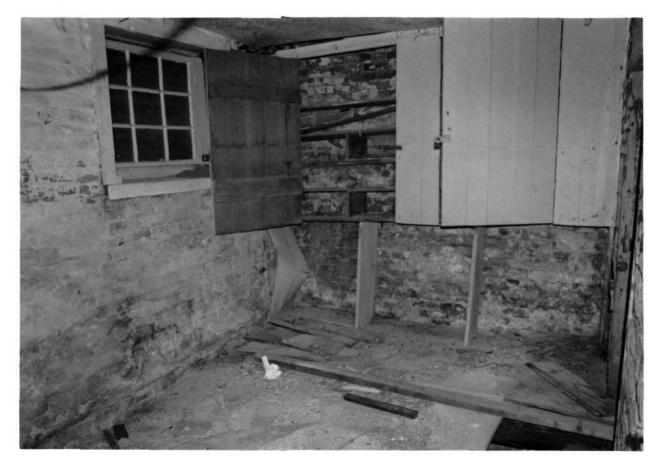
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CE-28 Grove Farm 2125 Grove Neek Rd. Cicil Co. MD PS Reed Oct 2010 MDSHPO Main house interior, east library, view SE



CE-28 Grove Form 2125 Grove Neck Rd Cecil Co MD PS Reed Oct 2010 MOSHPO Main house interior, cellar kitchen, west wall, view W



CE-28 Grove Form 2125 Grove Neck Rd. Cecil Co MO PSReed Oct 2010 MOSHPO Main house interior, cellar, view SE showing original brick east foundation wall

12/38



CE -28 Grove Farm 2125 Grove Neck Rd. cecil Co. MD PS Reed Oct 2010 MOSHPO Main house interior, attic, view NE showing original east gable



CE-28 Grove Farm 2125 Grove Neck Rd. cecil Co, MO PSReed Oct 2010 MOSHPO Main house interior, rear (north) addition, S room, view NW



CE-28 larave Farm 2125 Grove Neck Rd Cecil co. MD PS Reed Det 2010 MDSHPO main house interior, rear (north) addition kitchen, view SE



CE-28 Grove Farm 2125 Grove Neck Rd. Cecil Co. IND PS Reed Oct 2010 MDSHPO main house interior, rear (north) addition, wash room. view NW



CE-28 Grove Farm 2125 Grove Neck Rd cecil Co. MD PS Reed Oct 2010 MDSHPO Ice House, view NW



(E-28 Grove Farm 2125 Grove Neck Rd. (ecil Co. MD PSReed Oct 2010 MDSHPO Quarters/garage, west elevation, view NE



CE-28 Grove Form 2125 Grove Neck Rd. Cecil Co. MD PS Reed Oct 2010 MOSHPO Quarters/garage interior, 1st floor middle room, view SW



CE-28 Grove Farm 2125 Grove Neck Rd. cecil Co., MD PSReed Oct 2010 MOSHPO Quarters/garage with attached equipment shed, west elevation, view NE



CF - 28 Grove Farm 2125 Grove Neck Rd. Cecil Co. MD PS Reed Oct 2010 Quarters/garage north and east elevations, view SW showing attached equipment shed MDSHPO



CE-28 Grove Farm 2125 Grove Neck Rd Cecil Co. MD PS Reed not 2010 MOSTIPO Wagonshed/Cornerib, north and west elevations, view SE showing attached equipment shed and Quarters/garage



CE-28 Grove Form 2125 Grove Neck Rd cecil Co. MD PSReed Oct 2010 MOSHPO Wagonshed Corncrib interior, detail showing hewn framing

38



CE-28 Grove Farm 2125 Grove Neck Rd. cecil co MD PSReed Oct 2010 Wagenshed/Cornerib interior, detail showing grain shutes from upper storage

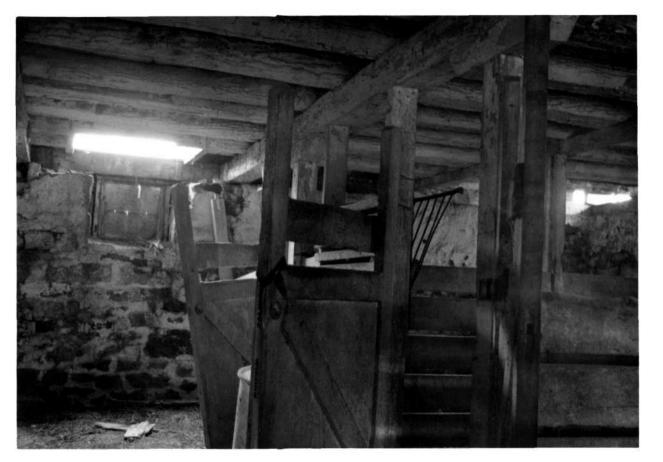
138



CE-28 Grove Farm 2125 brove Neck Rd Cecil Co MD PS Reed Oct 2010 MDSHPO Bank Bam, south elevation, view N showing attacked equipment shed (right/east) and Concrete Block Blog (1eft/west)



CE-28 brove Farm 2125 Grove Neck Rd. Cecil Co MD PS Reed Oct 2010 MOSHPO Bank barn, north and west elevations, view SE



CE-28 Grove Farm 2125 Grove Neck Rd Cecil Co MD PS Reed Oct 2010 MDSHPO Bank bourn interior, lower stalls, east end, view NE



(E-28 Grove Form 2125 Grove Neck Rd. Cecil Co. MD PSReed 100 2010 MDSHPO Bank born interior, lower stalls, middle, view NW



CE-28 Grove Farm 2125 Grove Neck Rd. Cecil Co. MD PS Reed Oct 2010 MDSHPO Bank Barn, interior, upper story detail of framing



CE-28 Grove Farm 2125 Grove Neck Rd Cecil Co. MD PSReed DC+ 2010 MDSHPO Building complex, view S from NW corner of Bank Barn



CE-28 Grove Farm 2125 Grove Neck Rd. Cicil Co. MD PSReed Oct 2010 MDSHPO Hog Barn (left/west blog) and Chicken House (right/east blog) view N



CE-28 Grove Farm 2125 Grove Neck Rd cecil Co. MD PSReed Oct 2010 MDSHPO Hog Barn, south and east elevations, view NW



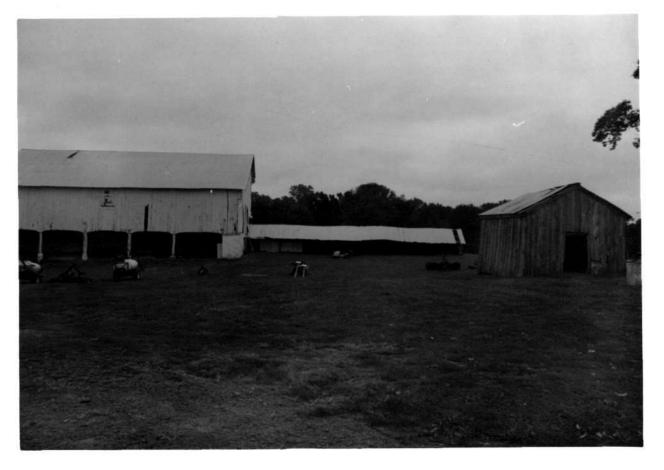
CE-28 Grove Farm 2125 Grove Neck Rd. Cecil Co. MD PSReed Oct 2010 MDSH PO Stone foundation and Pump House, view SW



CF-28 Grove Farm 2125 Grove Neck Rd. Cecil Co. MD PSReed Oct 2010 MDSHPO Pump House, east and north elevations, view SW



CE-28 Grove Farm 2125 Grove Neck Rd. Cecil Co MD PSReed Oct 2010 MOSAPO Water Tower, view S



(F-28 Grove Farm 2125 Grove Neck Rd Cecil Co. MD PSReed Oct 2010 MDSHPO Bank Barn, south elevation, view NE showing attached equipment shed and wooden Shed (right/east)



CE-28 Grove Farm 2125 Grove Neck Rd. Cecil Co. MD PSReed Oct 2010 MDSHPO Two-story Tenant House, west and south elevations, view NE



CE-28
Grove Form
2125 Grove Neck Rd
Cecil Co. MD
PS Reed
Oct 2010
MDSHPO

One-story Tenant House (south side Grove Neck Rd) N elevation, view S

VICINITY

STREET NO. Grove Neck

ORIGINAL OWNER ---

ORIGINAL USE
PRESENT OWNER

Dwelling S. Wright

PRESENT USE
WALL CONSTRUCTION

Dwelling Brick

NO. OF STORIES 2-1/2

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY CE - 28

2. NAME GROVE FARM

DATE OR PERIOD C. 1800 STYLE Federal

ARCHITECT BUILDER

3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION

OPEN TO PUBLIC

NO

This is a very attractive brick structure of the early Federal period. The front of the structure is Flemish bond while the sides and rear are common bond. The house is four bays wide and two deep. All of the windows are 6/6 sashes and the door, which is the second bay from the left, has a leaded glass overlight. The A-roof of the house has a moderate slope. There is an enclosed chimney at each end wall of the house. There is a cornice along the front roof line made of three rows of projecting bricks. To the rear of the house is a very narrow ell which is 1-1/2 stories high and six bays deep. It is covered with beaded clapboard and shingle. Part of it may be older than the main house. There is one dormer on the roof and it is set down into the wall. The second story windows in the ell are "lie-on-your-stomach" windows.

There is a round brick ice-house with a cone roof. At the roof-line is a row of brick dentils.

This house is well-maintained and is an interesting composite structure.

Stanchfield Wright

mors 4/70

5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered NO

Interior

Exterior acod

3 prints

6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)

3. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages)
INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.

2098-9 4 BEW

9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER

Paul Alan Brinkman 15 December 1967

DATE OF RECORD

5429

ON SHEET OF

ADDED

BE



Cecil Ch # 28 (E28 Grove Form 404 DG 12/67



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404DG 12/67

CECIL Cty # 28



CE-28

GROVE FARM WEST ELEVATION

NR

EARLEVILLE, MP.

PBT 10/78

Elizabeth & Down

9/22/79



CE - 28



3 GROVE FARM CE-28
THOSE SOUTH ELEVATION

FARLEVILLE, MP.

DEV. 157 Elizabeth E. Booth 9/22/79



O GROVE FARM

WEST ELEVATION

NR

EARLEVILLE MP.

PBT 10/28

DEV. 134 Elizabeth E. Booth

CF-28



BROVE FARM

ON NORTH ELEVATION

FARLEVILLE, MP.

137 10178

DEV. By Elizabeth E. Booth 9/22/79

CE-28



GROVE FARM

KAST ELEVATION

NR

EARLEVILLE, MD.

PBT 10/78

CE-28

both E. Booth



GROVE FARM
WEST ELEVATION

MR. EARLEVILLE, MO.

PBT 10/78

CF. 28

E. Booth



CE 28 0112 NHNN



CE 28 Ice house at Grove Farm Grove Neck Rd, Earleville District 1



